

intuitively turns to that power, that "hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and weighed the hills in a balance."

Impressions made on the mind, in ascending the Mississippi, receive additional force, from the contemplation of appearances at that place. The elevation of the land, with its level surface, on to its source, and over which it moves before it arrives at the precipice, seems to convey the idea, that its waters were once spread over an immeasurable extent of country, until, by some convulsion of the earth, an outlet was formed for them—the violent struggle subsiding in a tremulous motion, and terminating in these irregular undulations. Their corresponding features, on either side, it is reasonable to conclude, were produced by those torrent waves, before they settled down to their quiet course to the ocean.

Farewell St. Anthony! I leave thee in the holiness of thy beauty; in the loveliness of thy grandeur. But I bear away with me the recollection of thee, as vivid as thy flower-blushing prairies, thy spray-baptized leaf, and thy sun-tinted wave.

Deviating from the usual route in returning, afforded a view of Lake Calhoun—one of a number which mirror the beautiful country around, connected with each other by a small stream of water, that finds a sudden obstruction in a precipice, 40 feet in height, over which it pours, forming a fine bold cascade, called the "Little Falls," into a cool sequestered glen, overhung with embowering shade, then winding its way to the Mississippi. This little rippling discourses pleasantly "to the wind," and seems to have the effect of letting it gently down, like itself, to its natural level.

C. S. Galena, Ill. July 20.

**Route to the West.**—All this puffing about a "short passage to Buffalo and the far west," by way of Oswego may do very well on paper. It may serve to inflate the nominal value of property at Oswego; but travellers who credit such representations will find disappointment and delay not unfrequent concomitants.

We have had some experience on this subject, having recently tried the experiment of the "shortest and quickest route." Starting from Lewiston, in the steamboat for Oswego, and thence to Albany, when the hour arrived in which we were to be at Oswego, we found ourselves in Toronto, Upper Canada. In consequence we were 30 hours longer in reaching home than if we had kept the beaten track through the centre of the state.

A gentleman of Wisconsin, now in this city, tried the same experiment, and instead of reaching for Oswego direct, was blown off and run into Kingston, U. C. It is probable that in midsummer passengers may go somewhat directly by way of Oswego, but we doubt whether even then either time or distance will be gained.

The boats on Lake Ontario are good boats, and commanded by skilful and gentlemanly officers, but they cannot control the winds or the waves. Oswego has some business facilities but they have been much overrated. The Welland Canal is much out of repair, and as to a ship canal around Niagara Falls, such a ditch may be dug—but not in this generation.

The route to the far west is direct by way of Buffalo, as every man who has traversed the state a few times ought to acknowledge.

Troy Budget.

**Col. Crockett in a Quandary.**—Speaking of the great difficulty of always being on the right side and danger of non-committal, "I never was," says the Colonel, "in a quandary but once."

"During my electioneering campaign for Congress, I strolled out in the woods, so much bewildered with politics, that I forgot my rifle. The first thing that took my fancy, was the snarling of young bears, which proceeded from a hollow tree, the entrance being more than forty feet from the ground. I mounted the tree, but soon found I could not reach the cubs with my hands, so I slipped in, feet foremost, to see if I could draw them up with my toes, while I hung on with my hands to the top of the hole. While straining with all my might to reach them, my hands slipped, and down I went more than 20 feet, when I landed among the family of young bears. I soon found that I might as well undertake to climb the greased end of a rainbow, as to get back, the tree being so large and smooth. Now this was a real quandary! If I was to shout, it would be doubtful if they heard me from the settlement, and if they did, the story told by my opponents would ruin my election. They would not vote for a man that ventured into a place, that he could not get out of.

While considering whether it was best to call for a help, or wait there until after the election, I heard a kind of scratching and growling above me, and looking up I saw the old bear coming stern foremost upon me. My motto is, "go ahead." As soon as she came within my reach, I seized her tail with one hand, with a small penknife in the other, I commenced spurring her forward. I'll be shot, if ever a member of Congress raised quicker in the world than I did. She took me out in the shake of a lamb's tail.

From the Bristol (Eng.) Mirror of July.

**Great Steam Ship Company.**—The directors, trustees, &c. of this important concern, assembled on Thursday, at the building yard of Messrs. Patterson and Mercer, at Wapping, to witness the fixing of the stern frame of their first large ship, the keel of which had been laid six weeks previously. This immense vessel is intended to ply between Bristol and America. Her length will be about the same as that of a first rate man-of-war, viz: length of keel 204 feet; of deck 312 feet 6 inches; length from snail to the fore part of the figure head 230 feet 6 inches; breadth 1200 tons. This ship has to boast of being the first to set the example of building steam vessels of this class for trading purposes. The frame was fixed with much apparent ease, although it weighed more than four tons, when a royal

salute was fired amid great cheering, and the band playing Rule Britannia. The stern displayed the English ensign, and the American flag hoisted at the stern.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Mr. P. Hoyt, in conformity with previous notice, brought forward his motion for inquiry into the affairs of Texas and Mexico. He said it was not a war for independence but for slavery, and asked "if the United States were suffered to wrest Texas from Mexico, Cuba would come next." The debate however, is of so much importance that we extract the whole of it, from which it will be seen that the British Cabinet did not deem it necessary to interfere, and the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—August 6. TEXAS.

Mr. P. Hoyt rose to bring forward the motion of which he has given notice. It was on a subject of the utmost importance to the cause of humanity, of immense importance to our colonial policy, and to our merchants who had embarked 70,000,000 dollars in Mexico. If the United States were suffered to wrest Texas from Mexico, would not Cuba and Mexican possessions fall a prey to the United States? The war now going on in Texas was a war not for independence but for slavery; and he would contend that should the revolt in Texas be successful, that province would still be bound by the treaty, Mexico entered into with this country when Texas formed part of the Mexican dominions, to prevent the carrying on of the slave trade within its territory; the number of States in the Union had originally been 13; they were now increased to 36, and if Texas were added to the Union there could be no doubt the basis of the connection would be to establish slavery and the slave trade permanently in that province. He begged to ask the Noble Lord opposite, Lord Palmerston, if within the last ten days he had not received an application from the Mexican Government for the good offices of his country to remonstrate with the United States against the gross violation of treaties, and the aggressions of their Southern States. The honorable member read extracts from speeches of Mr. Huskisson and Mr. John Q. Adams, to show the importance to America in a commercial point of view, of annexing Texas to its territory.

It is now for this house to consider whether, after the enormous sums expended in abolishing and putting down slavery, it would render the whole of that expenditure useless, and to allow slavery to take deep root in situations with respect to which this country had both the power and right of interference in suppressing it. But, supposing the independence of Texas to be established, and that it united itself to the United States, let the house consider what considerable commercial advantages the latter would gain over this country. By that junction, the United States would be brought within six weeks sail of China—Neither would the importance of the possessions of the mining districts by America be lost sight of by this country. Those mines were of immense value—one alone having produced 30,000,000 dollars. Unless Mexico was assisted as she ought to be by this country, she would be so weakened as soon to become an easy victim to the ambition of the United States of America. The motion with which he intended to conclude was for an address to the Crown to take such measures as were proper for the fulfillment of the existing treaty, by which this country was bound to co-operate with Mexico. He was of opinion that England ought not only to remonstrate with America, but to have a naval force on the coast to support Mexico against American aggressions.

The Hon. Member concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to the Crown, praying that his Majesty may be graciously pleased to direct that such measures be taken as to his Majesty may seem proper, to secure the fulfillment of the existing treaty between this country and Mexico, and to prevent the establishment of slavery and traffic in slaves, in the province of Texas, in the Mexican territory."

Mr. H. G. Ward seconded the amendment, which involved a subject upon which he had been long and deeply interested. The importance of the province of Texas was but little known in this house or by the country. The province itself consisted of a large tract of the finest land, it had numerous good and only two bad ports, and the possession of it would give to the parties obtaining it the full command of the whole of Mexico. The Mexican Government on its first intercourse with this country, an intercourse of increased and still increasing commercial importance to this country, had stipulated for the abolition in its territory of the slave trade, and he (Mr. Ward) could state that this stipulation had been most rigidly enforced and observed, and he did not believe that there were now in the Mexican states, except Texas, 20 slaves. To Texas the United States had long turned covetous eyes, and to obtain possession of that province had been the first object of its policy. During his residence in Mexico, America contrived to have a proposal made to the Mexican Government, offering ten millions of dollars for certain privileges in Texas, and that proposal having been refused, America then proceeded to encourage the settlement of Texas of the refuse of her own southern states, who took possession of the land without title, or pretension to any title, and then drew it a population exclusively slave or American. A declaration of independence next followed. That declaration issued from men recognizing no law, and signed by only one Mexican, the President of the Province, a man of talent, it was true, but who had dealt largely in Texas lands, and sought his own advantage. He was supposed to have formed a connection with some influential men of the American Cabinet, and amongst them with Mr. Everett. What then had followed? America having created a population in Texas in the way he had stated, and having given to it every possible assistance, a committee of foreign relations in the Senate, came in with a report signed by Mr. Clay, for whom he entertained a high respect discussing the necessity of recognizing the declaration of independence of Texas. The tendency of the whole report was to show the propriety, at a future time, to annex Texas to the United States. The question, therefore, for the house to consider was—first, the general policy of allowing a state, without remonstrance, to extend itself, and thus put an end to the trade between this country and Mexico—the connection between which could be completely cut off by a few American privateers encamped in the Texas ports. The principle had been disclaimed in 1835, when it was proposed to annex part of Cuba to the United States, and that instance ought to guide this country in not allowing this contemplated extension of the American territory. The next consideration was, whether the country would now allow a renewal and an increase of the slave trade in the part of America, and from a pamphlet he had received this day it appeared that the non-slavery states of America had themselves been roused to a sense of their own danger if that policy was successful. It was well known that there had long been a struggle between the slave states and non-slave states in Congress, and parties were equally balanced; but if Texas should eventually be annexed to the Federal Union, 18 votes in Congress at Washington would be added to those in favor of that most degrading feature in the civilized world—slavery. On all these grounds, he most cordially supported the motion of the Hon. member from Southampton.

Lord Palmerston observed, that the observations of the Hon. gentleman who had preceded him divided themselves into two different branches—the one relating to the political part of the question, and the other relating to the trade in slaves. With regard to the political question, undoubtedly the possibility that the provinces of Texas might be added to the United States was a subject which ought seriously to engage the attention of

the house and of the country, but he did not think that the events which had occurred afforded any ground for supposing that there was any such probability of its occurring as to call upon this House to address the Crown with reference to that matter. The state of Texas at present was this—a revolt had taken place there, the Mexican army had been despatched for the purpose of putting it down. The first operations had been greatly successful, but a part of the army having considerably advanced before the rest, it was surprised by the Texas force, routed with great slaughter, and the President taken prisoner.

With respect to the conduct of the U. States of America in the matter, although he was aware that individuals in those states had given great assistance to the revolting population of Texas, yet the conduct of the responsible Government of America was the reverse. If regard were had to the President's message to Congress, it would be found to contain an unequivocal declaration of that Government to take no part in the Mexican civil war, and in accordance with that declaration orders had been issued to enforce the laws in the prevention of individuals mixing themselves up in the matter. If regard were had to the opinion of the honorable and good faith of the Government of America as not to suppose that they would not set up to that declaration; and he thought from circumstances ought to arise before an address should be sent to the Crown on the political branch of the question. (Hear, hear.)

Now, with respect to the part of the question which related to the trade in slaves, if the Mexican authority were re-established, no more encouragement to the slave trade would be given in Texas than in other Mexican states. Again, if the Mexican authority was thrown off, and the independence of Texas declared, it would then be open to this country to interfere and put down any trade in slaves that might be carried on. Lastly, if Texas should in the progress of events become a member of the United States of America, though slaves might be sent from other states, there would be no real danger of the importation of slaves from the coast of Africa, or the islands of the West Indies. He was inclined to believe that no importation of slaves from Cuba had taken place, but he had not heard of such importation from the coast of Africa. With regard to the importation of slaves from Cuba, he must say, that it had occurred before the treaty concluded between Spain and this country, for suppressing the slave trade, had come into operation. The importation of slaves from Cuba had taken place, but he had not heard of such importation from the coast of Africa. With regard to the importation of slaves from Cuba, he must say, that it had occurred before the treaty concluded between Spain and this country, for suppressing the slave trade, had come into operation. The importation of slaves from Cuba had taken place, but he had not heard of such importation from the coast of Africa.

The noble Lord then entered into various particulars of the measures taken by the Government with foreign powers for the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. B. Buxton did not think any blame attachable to the Government with respect to the extension of slavery in Texas, but he thought the subject required their continued vigilance. This Government was bound to remonstrate with the Mexican Government as well as that of the United States, which as a government was as strongly opposed to the importation of slaves as we were.

Mr. P. Hoyt, after what the noble Lord had said, would not press his motion.

Mr. Hume, Sir T. French, Sir J. T. Read, made some unimportant remarks.

Mr. Bowring thought we were bound to remonstrate with the Government of North America against the extension of any slave dealing state into the Union.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship SOUTHERNE, Capt. GLOVER, we have London papers of the 10th, and Liverpool of the 11th August.

From the French papers.

Marshal Clausel went on Friday to Neuilly to take leave of the King, and left Paris on Saturday for the south of France, whence he will embark at Port Vendre, on the 18th or 20th of this month, in a government steamer, for Algiers. After stopping in that place a sufficient time to give an impulse to all different parts of his Administration, the Marshal will proceed to visit all those parts of the colony where his presence may be useful.

The Courier Francaise says—A Marshal Clausel intends immediately after his arrival at Algiers to undertake an expedition against Constantine. The Government has sent orders to Toulon and Port Vendre to expedite the departure of the reinforcements destined for the army of Africa. The Marshal, it is said, reckons that he will be able to pass the Atlas with a numerous force about September the 25th, and to bring his expedition to a conclusion before the end of October. A body of 10,000 Arabs are to be joined with the French troops in the campaign.

The French papers of Monday contain a detailed report of General Bernelle's attack on the force under the command of Villareal on the 1st inst. According to the despatch written by the former, Villareal was at the head of 15 or 16 battalions, and intrenched in strong positions, which were one after the other carried by a much inferior force. The engagement lasted from half-past 4 o'clock in the morning until nearly 10 at night, when the Carlists were forced to fly in the greatest disorder to the woods and defiles of Engui. The object of Villareal's movement before Zubiri is stated to have been threefold—to destroy some fortified points, to protect the march of four Carlist battalions into Aragon, and to intercept the convoy of a large sum of money from France.

We have received the Spanish papers and a letter from our correspondent at Madrid of the date of the 1st inst. They refer a great length to the occurrences at Malaga, and it is evident from their contents that the rising of the people and the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812 in that town have occasioned the greatest anxiety to the Government. An address to the Queen Regent has been drawn up by the junta of Government established in Malaga. This document, which is couched in strong terms, alludes to the progress made by the Carlists, the inactivity of the Government, as circumstances which justify the insurrection of the population; and it concludes by pointing to the Constitution of 1812 as the only means of saving the country from the evils which surround it. On the other hand, the Captain General of Granada has caused several proclamations to be issued, calling upon all the loyal inhabitants to assist him in re-establishing order, and offering a full pardon to all persons who forsake the insurrectionary party, with the exception of such as took an active part in the massacre of the two principal authorities of the town. It is said that the Government intend to send an armed force to Malaga, in order to put down the junta, and to quell that spirit of insurrection which

has so violently manifested itself there, and which seems likely to spread much farther.—London Times, Aug. 11.

Extract of a letter from Valencia, dated July 27.—"The state of this province is more deplorable than ever. The rebels are triumphant at almost every point, and if the Queen's troops sometimes put them to flight, it is disastrous to the places to which they are driven. The rapidity of their movements is most astonishing, and their numbers, instead of diminishing, appear to increase daily. Quilez has invaded the rich country called the Ribera, in the valley of Jucar, which hitherto has escaped from plunder; and he has just entered St. Philip de Xativa, the second town of the kingdom of Valencia. Frayle Esperanza is devastating the country between Valencia and Jucar, while El Serrador threatens the northern towns. Nevertheless, it is asserted that Quilez's division is surrounded on three sides, between San Felipe and Alcoy, by many corps of the Queen's army. We have need of some success to revive our courage and disconcert our audacious enemy. Only last night he carried off 25 horses from within half a league of Valencia. We are constantly kept on the alert, from our internal and external danger. The populace is in a state of great fermentation, and daily form themselves into assemblies, which threaten the public tranquillity, and generally end in the murder of some suspected person or known Carlist. Proclamations are successively issued, but all in vain, for the people tear them down without reading them. They are dissatisfied because Don Juan Palarea, Captain General of the Province, has not received the chief command of the army of the centre. Palarea himself cannot conceal his vexation. The deputies of the Province and municipality of Valencia yesterday signed fresh representations to the Queen, as to the state of the province, and the necessity of sending an imposing force. The headquarters of the army of the centre are at Teruel. Breton's division was on the 25th at Vinarez."

"It is believed," says the Memorial of Pau, "that certain Carlists of note will shortly make an attempt to enter Spain. The eldest son of Don Carlos is named among the rest. Gen. Mirantes is gone into Italy to bring him, although on his late passage through France the General declared that he had abandoned the cause of Don Carlos. The young Prince, it is said, will have the command of the bands in Arragon."

Havana.—Letters have been received from the Havana, which say that in consequence of the late commotions in Spain, which resulted in the proclaiming of the constitution of 1812, great sensation had been felt among all classes of people. The majority of the inhabitants, it is well known, entertain ultra liberal opinions, and some change, it is apprehended, will ensue in the political organization of the government of the island. It will at any rate require the energy of Governor Tacón to preserve the present order of things, particularly as much dissatisfaction exists among the troops on account of not having been allowed to return home, when the term of service for which they had enlisted had expired. The brother of Governor Tacón was in command at Cadiz when the late revolution took place, and was compelled to obey the will of the people.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

The way George Mortimer Schipper uses Col. Johnson, in regard to his domestic relations, should prove a caution to every one in similar circumstances. George says, "It is well known that he (Col. J.) has a family of mulattoes (the which we've seen) and knowing such that stigma of disgrace and pollution could not have had so deep a dye, had an honorable marriage existed."

We think with the editor of the Toledo Gazette, that George happened by some fortunate chance to get into the Col.'s kitchen, and now to make it appear that he has once been in good company, will have it that the darkies he saw there were Johnson's own legitimate children. But, if Mortimer has been in the habit of visiting the dusky inmates of Col. J.'s kitchen, how can he have such a decided preference for the flatter part of creation, as he pretends to have? This is certainly a mystery which none but a 'conjurer' can solve.—Watch-Tower.

As inquiries are making relative to the disease of which Mr. Rothschild died, it may be well to state, that on his arrival at Brussels, on his way to Frankfurt to attend the marriage of his son, he discovered a boil on his back, which shortly assumed the malignant form of a carbuncle. Had he turned back immediately to London for medical advice, he might have been saved; but he pursued his journey, and the disease baffled the skill of the best physicians.—N. Y. Star.

Jonathan Long, a gawky six-footer—commonly called "Long John"—when on his way to market, always stopped for his breakfast at the tavern of Major F. The Maj. observed that John was a tremendous eater, and had looked crab-apples at him until he was tired, in the hope of inducing him to get his breakfast elsewhere. But it availed not—Long John was again on hand. "Major," said he, "can't I have some sausages for breakfast?" "Yes," replied the Major gruffly, "you can have them, if we've got enough in the house." He then walked to the house-ward, and on her appearing "There Betty," said he "go to the measure of that man, and fry him a length in sausages!"—Nor. Ad.

Aaron Burr died on Tuesday evening, at Staten Island. He was in the 81st year of his age, and has been in feeble health for a long time. His remains will be taken in the steamboat Swan, on Friday morning, at six o'clock, to Princeton, where is the burial place of his family, and interred at half past 3 P. M.

He was a man of vast abilities, and few have seen a career so eventful and checkered as his.—N. Y. Times.

## REPUBLICAN.

CONSTANTINE!

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

We have not yet heard from all the counties, but we heard enough to convince us that there is a majority of three or four of the delegates elected opposed to accepting the proposition.

William L. Marcy was nominated by the Democratic State Convention, lately held at Syracuse, N. Y. for Governor, and John Tracy for Lieutenant Governor.

We regret to learn that the Cholera is raging in South Carolina.

The article on our first page, under the head of "Wealth and Poverty," will be read with more anxiety when it is known that the author is both Do-f-and-Dumb—that he never heard or made a sound in his life. He was educated in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Philadelphia, and is now a good printer, and employed in this office. This speaks volumes in favor of such institutions. Since he has learned the printing business he has travelled over most of the United States and a part of Europe.

Democratic Balance.—We have received the first number of a handsomely executed sheet bearing the above title, from Pontiac, Oakland County, in this state, published by our old friend S. N. Gunt. The citizens of Oakland will find him worthy their support; and we think that when he becomes known to them, on footing up his accounts he will find the balance very much in his favor. We wish him success.

The sentiments of the editor will be found in part, in the following extract taken from the first number:

"The usages and measures of the Democratic Republican Party will receive from us a decided and sincere support. No measure can be successfully maintained without union and co-operation of all members of the party who may project it. For an individual to say he is a Democratic supporter of the administration of Andrew Jackson, while at the same time he is co-operating with the enemies of the administration to 'divide' the Democratic party, appears to us most inconsistent and intolerable. A true Democratic Republican is ever willing to submit to and support the acts of the majority of his party friends; nor will he hold his views and his reflections as of more virtue and entitled to more respect than the decision of a majority of the people. Entertaining these sentiments and believing them to be correct, we shall strictly adhere to and support the regular nominations of the Democratic Republican Party."

Look out for counterfeiters.—It is supposed that the ten dollar bills below described are in circulation in Michigan. Look well to the description. They are dated Sept. 1, 1835. Payable to J. J. Jones, No. 1835. No such bills have been issued.

Counterfeit.—We have been shown, today, a counterfeit 10 dollar bill, on the Bank of Rochester. It is a pretty good imitation of the genuine note—the engraving good for a counterfeit, but the complexion light. Signatures, T. Bushnell, Pres't., J. Seymour, Cashier. Letter B. Date, Sept. 1835. The words, "Payable at their Banking House," are engraved, while they are stamped on the genuine note. We understand there are a good many of them in circulation.—Cleveland Gazette.

Fruit Trees.—In another column will be found an advertisement of the proprietor of the Pine Lake and White Pigeon nurseries. We hope the farmers in this vicinity and the citizens of Constantine will take advantage of this opportunity to provide themselves with the various fruit trees he has offered for sale at a very reasonable price. There is nothing in the world that looks more comfortable, than to see a farm house or a village residence encircled by an orchard of peach, apple and plum trees. This is one very important branch of agriculture—and as yet there has been too little attention paid to it. Let the citizens of this county commence this fall, and in a few years this country will equal the best fruit countries of the east.

The Keel Boat Constantine arrived here on Wednesday last loaded down with goods to our merchants. The Keel Boat Niles also arrived on Friday last, loaded with merchandise for this place.

The last mentioned boat was built in the city of Rochester, state of New-York, and came thro' the Erie canal and the Lakes last spring.

Arrival of Vessels at St. Joseph, with goods for this section of country:

Sept. 6. Schooner Globe, Capt. Perkins, from Buffalo, with merchandise to Adams & Appleton and William Hopper, Constantine.

Sept. 6. Sloop Allegan, Capt. Masters, from Oswego, with merchandise to Moore & Putzman, Prairie Road.

Sept. 9. Sloop Detroit, Capt. Childs, from Oswego, with merchandise to N. Rowell & Co. Goheen, Moore & Putzman, and C. Taylor, Prairie Road.

We learn by the Division Orders, published in the Tecumseh Democrat, for the Third Division Michigan Militia, that the Eleventh Regiment, Col. NEAL McGRY, will rendezvous and muster for inspection and review, at the village of Centerville, in this county, on Monday, 17th October, by order of Maj. General Joseph W. Baggs; D. Pittman Division Inspector, W. E. Boardman and A. Folch Aid-de-camp.

Emigration.—Arrivals of emigrants at Quebec up to Sept. 3, 1835, 26,235; to Sept. 3, 1835, 11,660. In favour of this year, 14,565.

We take great pleasure in giving place to the following poetical effusion, and should be happy to receive similar favors from the author as often as convenient.

For the Constantine Republican. STANZAS.

BY JAMES E. VAIL.

I saw her in the May of life, when all was joy and glee,  
From bitter pangs, and heavy woes—from weary troubles free.

I saw her when a lovely hue o'erspread her cheek so fair;  
While o'er a neck of spotless white, hung rich luxuriant hair.

I saw her budding into bloom, the child of love and life,  
Free from the cares of womanhood, with hope and beauty rife.

I saw her 'mid the dazzling throng, the fairest of the fair,  
All lovely young and innocent, and gay beyond compare.

Years rolled away—thro' other climes it was my fate to roam,  
Far from my native mountains and hills, my fond endearing home;

I saw her not, I heard her not, yet oft before my sight,  
Fond fancy would her features wreath, in health and beauty bright.

Again I sought my native land, but many years had flown,  
Since first I left its verdant shores thro' other climes to roam;

Again I trod my native soil, again I looked around  
Where once her girlish voice I heard, her lustrous eyes I found.

I saw her now in womanhood, but what a change was there!  
Where now those eyes so beaming once, that beauty all so fair?

Where now that ruddy glow of health, that mantled o'er her face?  
The form of radiant loveliness, of majesty and grace?

Alas! Alas! the pale wan cheek, the eye, now sunk and glare,  
Bespoke of unrequited love, of anguish, and despair.

Consumption, too, had done its worst, and o'er that trembling form,  
Disease and death were visible, like clouds before a storm.

Time crept apace; death's archery at last had laid her low,  
And with her quenched a heavenly flame, a spirit rife with woe;

A secret love, a tender heart, and all that virtue gave,  
Lies buried 'neath a mighty shroud, within a silent grave.

From one of the Editors absent, dated,

ROCHESTER, Sept. 15, 1835.

I arrived here ten days ago. We left Buffalo on Saturday the 3d inst. at 2 P. M., in the packet boat Clinton, and arrived at Lockport at eight. Both lines are merged in one, so that the passengers are no longer disturbed by ruffian rivalry. The Falls Rail Road is constructing a tonawanda, which is a pretty little village, surrounded by first rate improved farms, under good cultivation. At this season of the year every thing looks smiling and thrifty, especially along the twelve miles of natural canal, which is a river wide and deep already complete for the enlarged work; extending to Pondletion, a point of some little importance, by and by. This transposition of the course of a river so as to make the water run up stream, is a circumstance of no little curiosity in navigation. Nine miles to Lockport, has been built up, on a rough and rugged foundation. The town must surely stand, for it is founded on a rock. The upper and lower town keep up their wonted jealousies and rivalships. The upper folks are a little fearful that the enlarged canal will be locked up the mountain ridge another way—and spoil their city. But true wisdom would dictate, to say as little as possible on such a mere suspicion—when nothing more than a survey has been made, for no purpose, apparently, but to gratify curiosity. The press, worked into a sweat on the subject might better be quiet and hold its tongue—as no such thing will ever be done.

The several mercantile and religious edifices here make a comely show for the respectability of the place and the prosperity of its inhabitants. The canal line of stages, soon to carry the mail, is re-established; in which on Monday, we passed through Medina, Knowlesville, Albion and Holley, in Orleans county, and Brockport, in Monroe county, to this city. These are all flourishing villages, which with Lockport, are crest ions from the construction of the grand Erie canal, where twelve years since was scarcely a beginning. Albion, where we then established a press in the woods, and where was not a comfortable dwelling within a mile; no sign of a village beginning but a small inn, two stores, a plough factory and a blacksmith shop, is now a beautiful incorporated village, with its court house, three churches with towering spires, blocks of mercantile establishments, two newspapers and mechanics of various crafts and numerous. If such has been the reform of so few years in a location without much to hope from a mill power and having no prospect of any but canal navigation, what may we not expect from our present location, where with a great water power we have a navigable river of vast importance—besides the rail roads in prospect? Having advantages at least equal, we know not why our Michigan villages may not be as speedy growth as have been those in Western New-York.

Rochester, as usual, is going ahead in buildings, macadamizing the streets, and preparing for the new aqueduct and enlarged canal; which is to be seven or eight feet deep, instead of four, and seventy feet wide instead of forty. A new splendid market is erecting on the west bank of the river, intended to equal the new one in Buffalo, and is several rods below the old market bridge, where a new bridge is to be built across the noble Genesee, and a new street to be opened from it to State street. This is but an item of the city improvement so spiritedly going forward. Since the horse leaped the falls and beat Sam Patch, by coming out alive, Sam Scott has advertised in hand.